

BOZOKI, D.; GOMBOSI, Ye. [Gombosi, E.]

Determination of the scattering constant K_s in a NIKFIL-R emulsion by measuring the angular dispersion of a 9 Gev. proton beam. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 8 no.6:61-65 Nov '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut fizicheskikh issledovaniy Vengalskoy Akademii nauk, Budapest.

BOZOKI, György

19
3
✓ Ionizing, penetrating components of cosmic radiation. György Bozoki and Ervin Penyves. *Magyar Tudományos Akad. Közvetlen Fiz. Kutató Intézetének Közleményei* 3, 448-57 (1955).—A Geiger-Müller counter with coincidence-anticoincidence arrangement was used to determine the non-ionizing, penetrating components of cosmic radiation. Five cm. Pb was inserted between the anticoincidence and the coincidence tubes and 2.5 cm., resp., 15 cm. between the coincidence tubes. The anticoincidence tubes serve to minimize the meson-caused background. Absorption curves taken with thick Pb absorbers indicate that the nonionizing radiation is due to neutrons; there is also a strong absorption in thin Pb which strongly indicates the presence of photons; this was substantiated by the results of absorption curves taken with Al absorbers. The mean free path of collision of neutrons in Pb gave a value of 238 ± 20 g./sq.

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cm., somewhat higher than that found in the literature. The absorption cross section was found to be 145 ± 0.15 b. E. Rona.

BOZOKI, G., FENYVES, E., JANOSSY, L.

Central Research Institute of Physics, Department for Cosmic Rays, Budapest.

"On the Penetrating Non-Ionizing Component of Cosmic Rays"

SO: Nuclear Physics, June 1956, Unclassified.

BOZCKI, GY.; GOMFOSI, E.

BOZCKI, GY.; GOMFOSI, E. Cherenkov's radiation. p. 14.

Vol. 115, No. 1, Jan. 1956

TERMESZET ES TARSADALOM

SCIENCE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

002 OK, 64

Distr: 4E3d/4E3c

14: On the angular distributions yielded by the different theories of multiplet meson production. Gy. BOZIKI, Gombosi. A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézetének Közleményei (Proceedings of the Central Research Institute for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences). Vol. 5, 1957, No. 6, pp. 537-555, 9 figs., 4 tabs.

On the basis of the Landau theory of meson production the differential and integral angular distributions of the particles produced were investigated in the case of nucleon-nucleon collisions as a function of the quantity $u = \sqrt{s} \tan \theta$ and compared with the distributions resulting from the Fermi and Heisenberg theory and the angular distribution $\cos^2 \theta$. The functions $\frac{F}{1-F} = f(u)$ were calculated by means of the distributions obtained. If the angular distribution of jets is investigated the obtained results permit a comparison of the experimental and theoretical distributions as well as the determination of the primary energy. Angular distribution was also investigated in the case of nucleon-nucleon collisions on the basis of the Landau theory.

RB
111

Am

DOCKI, G.

JANOSY, L.
21(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION
International Conference on Cosmic Radiation. Budapest, 1956.
Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Budapest, 1957. 187 p.
Sponsoring Agency: Magyar Tudományos Akademia

Eds.: L. Janosy, and A. Somogyi
PURPOSE: This report is intended for geophysicists concerned with cosmic radiation.

CONTENTS: This report contains the papers read at the conference. Some of the problems dealt with include nuclear emulsions, extensive air showers and the program of cosmic ray measurements planned for the International Geophysical Year. Most of the reports are followed by references. Soviet scientists in the field of cosmic radiation who attended the conference are: E.L. Andronikashvili, S.A. Dobrotin, I.I. Gurevich, S.I. Nikol'skiy and S.N. Vainov. The articles are written in English, German and Russian without parallel translations.

SIXTH SESSION

NUCLEAR COLLISIONS AT MODERATE ENERGIES

1. VERNY, S.I. The Interaction of Nucleons With Energies of 10^{-10} of Light Element Atomic Nuclei (not incl.)
2. POKHLENKO, E.M. and E. Ruckenstein. On a Possible Model for the Nuclear Cascade in Air at Moderate Energies
3. BOSCHI, G. L. Janosy and L. Janosy. On the Penetrating Non-Ionizing Component of Cosmic Rays

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QC85.145 1956)

HW/ab
6-22-59

Card 6/6

BOZOKI, Gyorgy; SANDOR, Tamas

Experimental results in the research of the instable particles
of cosmic radiation. Fiz szemle 7 no.4:98-110 Ag '57.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet Kosmikus Sugarzasi Osztaly.

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Elementary Particles

C-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1958, No 36896

Author : Bozoki Gyorgy, Gombosi Eva

Inst : Not Given

Title : Angular Distributions Obtained on the Basis of Different Theories of Multiple Meson Production.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kozp. fiz. kutato int. kozl., 1957, 5, No 6, 537-555, 111

Abstract : On the basis of the multiple meson production of L.D. Landau, the authors have investigated the dependence of the differential and integral angular distributions of the created particles on $\alpha = \sqrt{s_0} \tan \theta$, for the case of nucleon-nucleon collisions (s_0 is the primary energy in the center-of-mass system in units of the nucleon rest mass, and θ is the angle of deflection of the particles from the vertical axis in the laboratory system). The results are compared with the distributions obtained in accordance with the Fermi and Heisenberg theory with angular distribution of the type $\cos^4 \theta$ respectively.

Card : 1/2

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Elementary Particles

C-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1958, No 26896

pactively. With the aid of the distributions obtained, the authors calculate the function $f(\alpha) = F(1-F)$. For the case of the investigated angular distribution in jets, the results obtained in this manner make it possible to compare the experimental and theoretical distributions, and also to determine the primary energy. In addition, on the basis of the Landau theory, the authors have investigated the angular distribution for the case of nucleon-nucleus collisions

Card : 2/2

~~GYERMEK~~, BOZOKI, G

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Rays

C-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1958, No 12773

Author : Bozoki Gyorgy, Sandor Tamas

Inst : Not Given

Title : Experimental Data on the Study of Unstable Particles of
Cosmic Radiation

Orig Pub : Fiz. szemle, 1957, 7, No 4, 98-110

Abstract : Survey article.

Card : 1/1

19

BOZOKI, Gy.

Distr: 4E3c 2 Cys/4E3d

7. Investigation of Extensive Air Showers Containing Nuclear Active Particles. ¹⁹ 6
3

Gy. Bozoki, E. Fenyves, T. Sandor, A. Somogyi. A Magyar Tudományos Akademia

Fizikai Kutató Intézetének Közleményei (Proceedings of the Central Research

Institute for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences), Vol. 6, 1958, No. 1-2,

pp. 36-48, 4 figs., 4 tabs.

The exponent of the density spectrum of the electronic component of extensive air showers containing nuclear active particles was determined to be $\gamma = 1.43 \pm 0.08$ assuming that the density of the nuclear active particles is proportional to the density of the electrons in air showers. The agreement of the exponent found in the present experiment with that determined earlier for extensive air showers ($\gamma = 1.43 \pm 0.22$) with the same arrangement, which however consisted only of the electron detectors, supports the above assumption. From this follows that the density spectrum of nuclear active particles has the form of a power law with an exponent approximately equalling γ . Furthermore, the decoherence curve between the electron and nuclear active particle detectors was measured.

(Retyped clipped abstract)

jw

Card 1/1

Rml

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics -- Cosmic Rays.

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zaur Fizika, No 12, 1959, 26959

Author : Bozoki, G., Domokos, G., Fenyves, E., Gombosi, E.,
Lamius, K., Meier, H.W.

Inst : -

Title : High-Energy Investigation of Jets

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. korp. fiz. kutato int. kozl.,
1958, 6, No 3, 105-116, III

Abstract : Results are presented on the investigation of high
energy jets ($0 + 16 \alpha$), found in a stack of nuclear
emulsions. The energy of the jet, determined by the
angular distribution of the shower particles, was
found to be 1.3×10^{13} ev. The angular distribution
in the center of mass system differs considerably
from isotropic and exhibits good agreement with the
distribution expected on the basis of the Landau and
Heisenberg theory. Three cases of secondary nuclear

Card 1/2

BOZOKI, Gy.

13. On the angular distribution of shower particles generated in high-energy nuclear interactions.¹⁴ Gy. Bozoki, E. Fenyves, E. Ombosi. *A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézetének Közleményei* (Proceedings of the Central Research Institute for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences), Vol. 6, 1958, No. 6, pp. 330-344, 1 fig., 1 tab.

The angular distribution of shower particles produced in nuclear interactions having a primary energy of 10^{10} to 10^{12} eV has been compared with the angular distribution calculated on the basis of the Fermi, Landau and Heisenberg theory. It has been proved that it cannot be unequivocally established which, if any, of the above multiple meson production theories can be considered correct merely on the basis of angular distribution.

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions.

C-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 3, 1960, 5432

Author : Bozohi Gyorgy, Fenyves Erwin, Gombosi Eva

Inst :

Title : Investigations of the Interactions Due to 9-Bev Protons
in Photoemulsion

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. kozp. fiz. kutato int. kozl., 1958,
6, No 5, 351-357, IV

Abstract : A procedure is developed for determining the number of nucleons, η , knocked out of a nucleus as a result of nuclear interaction with 9-Bev protons. The correlation between η and the number of emitted cascade particles and between η and the number of evaporated particles was investigated. The results obtained are evidence of the existence of such a correlation. -- V.I. Lend'yel

Card 1/1

BOZÓKI, G.

Further investigation of extensive air showers containing nuclear charged particles. György Bozóki, Ervin Fenyves, Tamás Sándor, and Antal Somogyi. Magyar Tudományok Akad. Közlem. Fiz. Kutató Intézetének Közleményei 6, 433-8(1958).—Exptl. arrangements described here are identical with those described previously (C.A. 53, 6819i). Measurements were extended to the use of thicker absorbers, 40, 60, 80 cm. The d. spectrum of the electron component and the incoherency curve of the nuclei of the shower were found to be independent of the thickness of the Pb absorbers. B. Roma

Card 1/1

aht

1012

G. Bozoki

Distr: 4E3c/4E3d

✓ Investigation of extensive air showers containing nuclear active particles. G. Bozoki, E. Penyves, T. Sander, and A. Somogyi (Central Research Inst. Phys., Budapest, Hung.). *Nuclear Phys.* 7, 677-88 (1958). The exponent of the d. spectrum of the electronic component of extensive air showers contg. nuclear active particles was detd. to be $\gamma = 1.34 \pm 0.08$, by assuming that the d. of nuclear active particles is proportional to the d. of electrons in air showers.

Norman E. Pickering

BOZOKI, Gy

Interactions produced by 0-b.e.v. protons in emulsion
 plates. (György Bozoki, Ervin Penyes, and Eva Gombosi
 (Hung. Acad. Sci., Budapest). Magyar Tudományok
 Akad. Közleményei 6, 351-7
 (1959).—A method was developed for the detn. of the no.
 of nucleons struck in nuclear interactions caused by 0-
 b.e.v. protons. A significant correlation was found between
 the no. of shower particles, and also between η and
 the no. of evapd. particles.
 Rose Mittelmann

2-463C

463D

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Bozoki, Gy.

288/60.

637.691.15

Measurement in lead of the absorption length of cosmic ray particles producing penetrating showers. Gy. Bozoki, E. Fenyves, L. Jánosov. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézetének Közleményei (Proceedings of the Central Research Institute for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences), Vol. 7, 1959, No. 3, pp. 97-108, 3 figs, 3 tabs.

The absorption length of particles producing penetrating showers was measured in lead at great absorber thicknesses by means of a penetrating shower detector. For selecting the individual nucleary active particles, local penetrating showers were detected and the coincidence rates measured were corrected for surface effects. The absorption length was found to be (414 ± 17) g per sq. cm. in good agreement with results published in literature. The mean energy of particles producing penetrating showers measured was estimated to be 30 to 60 GeV.

BOZOKI, Gyorgy; GOMBOSI, Eva.

On the size distribution of stars observed in nuclear emulsions.
Koz fiz kozl MTA 7 no.4:189-198 '59. (EEAI 9:8)

1. A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezete,
Kozmikus Sugarzasi Osztaly.
(Nuclear emulsions) (Cosmic rays)

BOZOKI, Gyorgy; DOMOKOS, Gabor; FENYVES, Ervin; FRENKEL, Andor; GOMBOSI, Eva; BEBEL, D.; LANIUS, K.; MEIER, H.W.

Further investigation of high-energy jet. Koz fiz kozl MTA 7 no.6:
374-377 '59. (EEAI 9:8)

1. Kozmikus Sugarzasi Laboratorium, Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia (for Bozoki, Domokos, Fenyves, Frenkel, Gombosi). 2. Nemet Tudomanyos Akademia Magfizikai Intezete, Zeuthen (for Bebel, Lanius, Meier)
(Particles) (Photons) (Cascades)

BOZOKI, G., and others.

"Further investigation of extensive air showers containing nuclear active particles." In English. p. 347.

ACTA PHYSICA. (Magyar Tudományos Akademia). Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 5, No. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

BOZOKI, G.

5
Measurement of the absorption length of penetrating shower-producing cosmic-ray particles in lead. G. Bozoki, E. Renyves, and L. Jánosy (Central Research Inst. Phys., Budapest, Hung.). *Nuclear Phys.* 11, 531-0(1959).—In order to select single nuclear active particles, local penetrating showers were detd., and the coincidence rates measured were corrected for spurious effects. The absorption length was detd. to be 414 ± 17 g./sq. cm., in good agreement with other expts. The mean energy of the recorded penetrating shower-producing particles was estd. to be between 30 and 60 b.e.v. Norman B. Pickering—

H/016/60/010/06/03/008
B016/B011

AUTHORS: Boz6ki, Gy6rgy, Gombosi, 6va

TITLE: Nuclear Interactions at Extremely High Energies

PERIODICAL: Fizikai Szemle, 1960,⁹ Vol. 10, No. 6, pp. 173-178

TEXT: The authors wanted to collect the experimental results obtained by various authors along with the respective theoretical assumptions concerning changes in elementary interaction phenomena at extremely high energies. Possibilities of studying high-energy nuclear interactions: In the main, there are two procedures: the one with ordinary counters and scintillation counters, and the nuclear emulsion method. Anomalous processes observed in the investigation of extensive cosmic showers: 1) Nuclear-active component: In 1954, S. I. Nikolskiy and co-workers (Ref. 3) measured the spatial distribution and the number of nuclear-active 10^9 ev particles in extensive cosmic showers at an altitude of 3860 m in the Pamirs. E. A. Murzina and co-workers (Ref. 4) conducted measurements on the integral energy spectrum in the same ranges in the fall of 1957. Particles over 10^{13} ev energy were much scarcer than

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Nuclear Interactions at Extremely High
Energies

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B016/B011

expected by the analogy with primary cosmic radiation. Of late, the same findings were made in the energy spectrum of π^0 -mesons as had been reported at the 1959 Kiyev Conference on High-energy Physics. 2) μ -meson component: a) In 1954, Yu. N. Vavilov and co-workers (Ref. 5) studied the spatial distribution and the number of μ -mesons originating in extensive cosmic showers, and found their spatial distribution to be independent of the primary shower energy. b) In 1957, Higashi and co-workers carried out experiments in a subterranean Wilson chamber. μ -Mesons with an energy of over 0.5 Gev were assumed to be contained in the penetrating particles. c) A third experiment, which likewise showed an anomalous phenomenon, was carried out in 1952 by Barrett (Ref. 8) and others. I. L. Rozenthal (Ref. 9) pointed thereto from the viewpoint of the possibility of a change in the interaction cross section at high energies. 3) Propagation of the bundle of extensive cosmic showers: O. Dobzhenko and others (Ref. 10) studied several problems with counters, ionization- and Wilson chambers in the Pamirs in 1955. They found that the shower beam may have a diameter of 1-3 m. 4) Inelasticity of the interaction process: In showers of over $6 \cdot 10^{14}$ ev, the last-mentioned experiment gave evidence

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Nuclear Interactions at Extremely High Energies

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B016/B011

of several nuclear-active particles whose energy was of the same order.
5) High-energy nuclear interaction observed in photoemulsion and exhibiting anomalous character; Fowler and co-workers (Ref. 11) found such anomalies in 1957. Explanation of the experiments; Experimental results indicate that the structure and the formation mechanism of extensive cosmic showers change at a primary energy of about 10^{15} ev. Two hypotheses have been set up to explain this theoretically: 1) At the Conference on Cosmic Radiation held in Budapest in 1956, S. I. Nikolskiy ventured that these changes might be in some way related to the nucleonic structure.
2) E. Friedländer took up this idea, and tried an interpretation by assuming a nucleon nucleus with the aid of the Fermi theory. There are 7 figures and 12 references: 7 Soviet, 2 English, 2 Italian, and 1 Hungarian.

ASSOCIATION: Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézet Kozmikus Sugárzási Laboratórium (Central Research Institute of Physics, Laboratory of Cosmic Radiation)

Card 3/3



BOZOKI, G.

19
/ Size distribution of stars observed in nuclear emulsions.
G. Bozoki and Eva Gombosi (Central Research Inst. Phys.,
Budapest). *Acta Phys. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 11, 397-18
(1960)(in English).—The frequency distribution of stars
produced in nuclear emulsions by cosmic radiations repre-
sented in terms of the no. of their gray and black prongs has
been reported by others to yield a curve consisting of 2
straight lines which intersect at a prong no. about 7.5. By
analysis of measurements on cosmic radiation measurements
taken at altitudes of 1050-18 g./sq. cm. and by comparing
them with those obtained in high-energy (9 b.e.v.) acceler-
ator expts., the above basic feature of the frequency curve is
mainly the consequence of the energy spectrum of the pri-
mary particles generating the stars. Richard Holtzman
C92

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S/056/61/041/004/004/019
B108/B102

3,2410

AUTHORS: Bozoki, G., Fen'vesh, E., Shandor, T., Balea, O., Batagui, M.,
Fridlender, Ye., Betev, B., Kavlakov, Sh., Mitrani, L.

TITLE: Absorption of nuclear-active cosmic-ray particles in air

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41,
no. 4(10), 1961, 1043-1045

TEXT: The absorption of the nuclear-active component of cosmic radiation in air was measured at various altitudes above sea level. Showers were recorded with a coincidence arrangement of counters installed in a lead block (Fig. 1). The muon background was measured in Budapest 8 m underground (17 m water equivalent) to secure the recording of sixfold-coincidences due to muons only. The sixfold coincidences were recorded by the pair-connected counters 5 and 7, and 6 and 8. This underground measurement, together with the other measurements at various altitudes, made it possible to obtain corrections for background to the coincidence measurements with nuclear-active cosmic-ray particles. Results:

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Absorption of nuclear-active cosmic-...

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Place of measurement	Depth, g/cm ²	Coincidences per hour
Bucharest (80 m above sea level)	1009	1.00 ± 0.04
Budapest (410 m)	969	1.55 ± 0.04
Bushteni (950 m)	907	2.37 ± 0.04
Pik Stalina (2925 m)	703	13.67 ± 0.11

The absorption mean free path λ_a for nuclear-active particles in air was found to be $(119 \pm 1) \text{ g/cm}^2$. From the frequency of coincidences, the authors estimated the particle mean energy to amount to 30 Bev. The authors thank Professor L. Yanoshi, Professor G. Nadzhakov, and Professor I. Auslender for their interest and advice, N. Akhababyan, I. Kh. Ionn,

Card 2/4

28921

Absorption of nuclear-active cosmic-...

S/056/61/041/004/004/019
B108/B102

Y. Kokh, G. Taler, K. Tsige'man, and Y. Shnirer for the installation of the experimental device, and E. Rupp for assistance in calculations. Mention is made of Sh. A. Azimov, V. F. Vishnevskiy, N. I. Khil'ko (DAN SSSR, 78, 231, 1951), and of K. P. Ryzhkova and L. I. Sarycheva (ZhETF, 28, 618, 1955). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 8 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: I. Tinlot, Phys. Rev., 74, 1197, 1948; L. Hodson, Proc. Phys. Soc., A65, 702, 1952; E. P. George, A. Jason, Proc. Phys. Soc., A63, 1081, 1950; H. S. Bridge, R. H. Rediker, Phys. Rev., 88, 206, 1952.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki Vengerskogo Akademii nauk, Budapesht (Central Scientific Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest) (G. Bozoki, E. Fen'vesh, T. Shandor), Institut yadernoy fiziki v Bukhareste, Rumyniya (Institute of Nuclear Physics in Bucharest, Romania) (O. Balea, M. Batagui, Ye. Fridlender), Fizicheskiy institut s Atomnoy nauchno-eksperimental'noy bazoy v Sofii, Bolgariya (Institute of Physics With Atomic Scientific Test Base in Sofiya, Bulgaria) (B. Betev, Sh. Kavlov, L. Mitran). 4

Card 3/4
3

BOZOKI, G. [Bosoki, G.]; TIKHANI, Ye. [Tihanyi, E.]

Depth gauge for studying emulsions. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 7 no.3:
47-49 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut fizicheskikh issledovaniy i Gosudarstvennyy
universitet im. Etvesha Loranda, Budapesht.
(Optical instruments)

BOZOKI, Gyorgy

Absorption of nucleus active cosmic radiation particles in
the air and in a compact medium. Magy fiz folyoir 11 no.5:
351-410. '63

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet Kozmikus Sugarzasi
Laboratorium, Budapest.

L 44330-65 EWT(m)/T/EWA(m)-2
 ACCESSION NR: AP5013273

HU/0016/64/000/007/0201/0205

AUTHOR: Bozoki, Gyorgy; Nagy, Elemer

TITLE: Omega-hyperon and the symmetries of force interactions

SOURCE: Fizikai szemle, no. 7, 1964, 201-205

TOPIC TAGS: proton bombardment, particle beam, particle interaction, hyperon, tungsten

Abstract: The Ω^- -hyperon was created by preparing a beam of high-energy K^- -particles by bombarding a tungsten target by accelerated protons. Energy filtration was accomplished with the aid of a magnetic analyzer and the secondary particles, capable of creating an undesirable background, were eliminated with an electrostatic deflector. The beam was led into a bubble-chamber filled with hydrogen where the interactions were recorded. The various force symmetries were analyzed and it was concluded that another ten particles are yet to be discovered. The basic studies were undertaken by SEWITT, P., and his associates in Brookhaven, U.S.

Orig. art. has 4 figures and 1 table.

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 26
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L 44330-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013273

ASSOCIATION: KFKI, Kozmikus Sugarkési Laboratorium (Laboratory for Cosmic Radiation, KFKI)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENGL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 005

JPRS

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Card 2/2

BOZOKI, G.; FENYVES, E.; GOMBOSI, Eva; NAGY, E.

In elastic two-prong π^- interactions at 17, 2 GeV in emulsion.
Acta phys Hung 18 no.1:61-66 '64.

1. Central Research Institute of Physics of the Hungarian
Academy of Sciences, Budapest. Submitted July 2, 1964.

BOZOKI, L.

Therapeutical gamma apparatus "Gravitser". Periodica polytechn
electr 6 no.1:XVI-XXI '62.

11
✓ Angular distribution of shower particles generated in high-energy nuclear interactions. J. Bozoki, B. Penyves, and Rya Gomposi (Central Research Inst. Phys., Budapest, Hung.). *Nuclear Phys.* 8, 189-208 (1968).—The differential and integral angular distributions of the above particles are calcd. according to the multiple meson production theories of Fermi, Landau, and Heisenberg for nucleon-nucleon interaction. Angular distributions calcd. according to the Landau theory are also given for nucleon-nucleus interaction. Norman E. Pickering.

JW
1/1 Distr: 4E3chE3d

6
2
CNR

BOZOKY, E.; CHATEL, A.

Neglect of gold therapy in primary chronic polyarthrits. Orv. hetil.
94 no. 3:79-80 18 Jan 1953. (GIML 24:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Metropolitan Medicinal-Bath Mineral Springs (Director
- Head Physician -- Dr. Andor Chatel).

BOZOKY, E.

BOZOKY, E.; CHATEL, A.

Results of balenotherapy in diseases of the locomotor system. Orv.
hetil. 94 no. 48:1339-1340 29 Nov 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Metropolitan Mineral Springs and Medicinal Baths (Director - Head Physician -- Dr. Andor Chatel, Candidate Medical Sciences.

BOZOKY, Eva, dr.; CHATEL, Andor, dr.

Clinical application of phenylbutazone preparations in rheumatology.
Orv. hatil. 95 no.43:1185-1189 24 Oct. 54.

1. A Fovarosi Gyogyfurdok es Gyogyforrasok (igazgato-foorvos:
Chatel Andor dr., az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.
(RHEUMATISM, ther.
phenylbutazone)
(ANALGESICS, ther. use
phenylbutazone in rheum)

CHATEL, Andor, dr.; BOZOKY, Eva, dr.

Neurological manifestations in chronic polyarthrititis. Orv. hetil.
102 no.22:1024-1026 28 My '61.

1. Fovarosi Furdoigazgatosag.

(ARTHRITIS RHEUMATOID compl)
(NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS)

BOZOKY, Karoly, ing., (Szeszich, Hongrie)

New formula for calculating the flow of water of a thin layer; some problems from irrigation hydraulics concerning natural flows.

Vodoprivreda Jug 2 no.7/8:45 '59.

(EEAI 10:1)

(Irrigation) (Hydraulics) (Water)

BOZOKY, L.; VODROS, D.

Measuring metal quantities produced in aluminum furnaces. P. 285.

Budapest. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet. A MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKEDEMIA KOZPONTI
FIZIKAI KUTATO INTEZETENEK KOZLEMENYEI, Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 6, No. 4, Jul/Aug. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959
UNCL

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SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
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Neutron activation of rare earths. Andor Almási and
László Bozoky (Nehézvegyipari Kutató Intézet, Veszprém,
Hung.). *Magyar Tudományos Akad. Közleményei. Kísérleti Fiz. Kötet*
Intézetek Közleményei 4, 417-27(1958).—The neutron
source was Ra- α , placed in a Becylinder with a con-
centric paraffin block as retarder, or Ra- α + Be and
H₂O as retarder. The counter tube was a double-jacket,
throughput-type. No retarded activity was observed at
the measurement of the activity of the streaming liquid.
Radioactivity was used to test for the sepn. of rare
earths with ion-exchange chromatography with lactic acid
fractionation after Kettle and Boyd (C.A. 42, 1782A)
and Nervik (C.A. 40, 16291g). The counter tube was con-
nected to the end of the column, and the appearance of the
individual rare earths was indicated by the change in ac-
tivity. The rate of flow of the individual rare earths
greatly increased with a change in the pH of the lactic acid
soln. The optimal pH values are: Yb and Ho, 3.20; Eu,
3.25; Sm, 3.30; Pr, 3.44; and La, 3.60. K. Ettre-

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BOZOKY, L.

Use of radioisotopes. p. 52 FIZIKAI SZEMLE. (Eotvos Lorand Fizikai
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Source: EEAL - LC Vol 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

BOZOKY, László, dr., a fizikai tudományok kandidátusa

New concepts and units in dosimetry. Magy. radiol. 8 no.2:
113-124 May 56.

(RADIOTHERAPY, dos.
determ. methods & units (Hun))

64. Application of radioactive isotopes in the petroleum industry. I. Bozóky, I. Tiliak.

Industry/ L. Bozóky, L. Tillich K. Varga
Bányászati Lapok Vol. 11 89 1960
 11 figs. 1 table

[illegible]

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.14 Vol.12/5 Radiology May 1958

Bozóky L.

968. THE POSSIBILITY OF ORGAN-SPECIFIC ISOTOPE THERAPY IN PRO-
STATIC CARCINOMA - Szervspecifikus izotópterápia lehetősége prostata-
ráknál - Bozóky L., Szendrői Z., Fejes P. and Magasi P.
Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézet és Budapesti Orvostud. Egyetem Urol. Klin.,
Budapest - KISÉRL. ORVOSTUD. 1957, 9/2 (130-132) Tables 1

Experiments were made in dogs and rats, in which organ-specific radioactive
therapy was tried out besides oestrogen therapy by incorporation of P^{32} in diethyl-
dioxystilbene-diphosphate. It was observed that stilbene phosphate containing
 P^{32} yielded no doubled therapeutic effect on prostatic tissue.

Szendrői - Budapest (IX, 5, 14, 16)

83140

H/016/60/010/008/002/003
B009/B057

218100

AUTHOR: Bozoky, Laszlo, Doctor

TITLE: Individual Dosimeters 19

PERIODICAL: Fizikai Szemle, 1960. Vol. 10; No. 8. pp. 237-241

TEXT: On the basis of British and American publications, among them civil defense handbooks, the basic terms of radiation biology are explained and descriptions with directions for the use of individual dosimeters are presented. The author also refers to his book on protective measures published in 1958. Types of individual dosimeters: 1) condenser r-meters (with ionization chamber): provisions for their charge conservation, devices for measuring their residual charge. a) charger-reader (picture on title page); b) quartzfiber electroscopes for direct reading in roentgen. Specifications for measuring X-, γ - and β -radiation, slow and fast neutrons. The described dosimeters are exclusively pen-type, pocket devices; 2) film dosimeters: a) conventional photographic emulsion technique for clinical purposes and standard radiation; b) special film dosimeters and methods of evaluation for photon radiation of different energy levels for protection

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83140

Individual Dosimeters

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against occupational radiation hazards. Diagrams of the photon- and electron-energy dependence of emulsions, instructions for measuring different kinds of radiations and for the evaluation of results are given. In the practice, mostly condenser r-meters will be employed. There are 5 figures and 5 non-Soviet references. X

ASSOCIATION: Országos Onkológiai Intézet
(National Oncological Institute)

Card 2/2

BOZOKY, L.; VODROS, D.

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(Radioisotopes) (Aluminum)

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Atomenergia Bizottsag Izotop Intezete.
(COBALT ISOTOPES) (RADIOTHERAPY) (CERVIX NEOPLASMS)

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no.4:228-232 J1 '62.

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(AIR POLLUTION) (RADIOISOTOPES)

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Investigation of underground water movements by radioisotopes.
Energia es atom 13 no.3:135-136 Mr '60,

HUNGARY

BIRÓ, Tamas, BOZONY, László, Dr, VERES, Arpad, VANDOR, Ferenc, Dr:
Isotope Institute of the State Atomic Energy Committee (Országos Atom-
energia Biztonság Isotóp Intézet).

"Radiation Protection Measurements in the Use of Teletherapeutic Cobalt
Apparatus."

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol XV, No 1, Jan 1963, pages 43-48.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] Measurements were made
to determine the radiation received by physicians, technicians, patients
and others occupied in the vicinity of the cobalt machine. The measuring
techniques are described. The gamma radiation received by the workers was
found to be below the natural background radiation and the protection of
the patient and environment was also found to be satisfactory. 3 Western,
2 Eastern European references.

12/1

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Individual dosimeters. Fiz szemle 10 no.8:237-241 Ag '60.

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Use of water power in the valley of the Rapid Koros.

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40 no.1:16-27 F '60.

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BOZOKY-SZESZICH, Karoly; ABOS, Bruno; SZILLERY, Laszlo; VAGAS, Istvan

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1. Chair of Water Resources Development of the Technical University of Building and Transportation, Budapest (for Bozoky-Szeszich).
2. Editorial Board Member, "Hidrologiai Kozlony" (for Vagas).

BOZONY, D.: ORLOCZY, I.

Preliminary investigation for the model test of the Danube section of Nagymaros.
p. 267.

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957. Uncl.

BOZSONY, Denes

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42 no.5:362-371 0 '62.

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Further development of the Hungarian educational system and water economy. Hidrologiai közlony 41 no.1:1-3 F '61.

1. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

B020RT, R.M.

48-8-5/25

AUTHORS: Borzort, R.M., Vil'yams, G.D., Uolsh, Doroti Ye.

TITLE: Magnetic Properties of a Number of Orthoferrites and Cyanides at Low Temperatures (Magnitnyye svoystva nekotorykh ortoferritov i tsianidov pri nizkikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 3, pp. 1072 - 1082 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the magnetic properties of a number of compounds at temperatures below 1,3°K. Two types are considered: $GdFeO_3$, Gd being replaceable by another element, and $Fe(FeC_6N_6)$, where the Fe-cations are replaced by Mn, Co or Zn. The measuring apparatus consisted of a compensation winding, mounted on the tip of a pendulum with a length of 165 cm. The pendulum was fixed to its support by a narrow elastic strip, which enabled the pendulum to oscillate. On both sides of this strip tensometric indicators are mounted to register every motion of the pendulum. The indicators were connected to form the two branches of a magnetic bridge. The lower, movable tip of the pendulum with the winding containing the sample is situated between the poles of an electric magnet. By means of current variation a voltage

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Magnetic Properties of a Number of Orthoferrites and Cyanides at Low Temperatures

equilibrium is produced, keeping the winding to its initial position. The magnetic moment of the sample is derived from the known components of this moment. The samples were produced in principle with a ceramic technique. The paper contains the descriptions of several cases of magnetic measurements at low temperatures of the following samples; SmFeO_3 , NdVO_3 , GdFeO_3 , ErFeO_3 , GdScO_3 , EuFeO_3 , YFeO_3 , ferri-ferri cyanides $\text{Fe}(\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6)$, $\text{Fe}_3(\text{FeC}_6\text{N}_6)_2$, $(\text{Mn}_3(\text{MnC}_6\text{N}_6)_2)$, $\text{Ni}_3(\text{MnC}_6\text{N}_6)_2$ and $\text{Mn}_3(\text{CoC}_6\text{N}_6)_2$. The section dealing with the law by Curie-Weiss contains the descriptions of the determination of the paramagnetic susceptibility according to this law of some of these compounds and a corresponding table is added. In the section: on the growth of parasitic magnetism at low temperatures the authors tried to explain this anomaly by the assumption of the magnetization of very small ferromagnetic particles, which is connected with a production of fluctuation heat energy. Such particles can be magnetised only with difficulty, which results in the apparent lowering of the Curie point. This appears also from the curvature of the characteristic. This explanation, however, is not

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Magnetic Properties of a Number of Orthoferrites and Cyanides at
Low Temperatures

applicable to EuFeO_3 , which shows stability of the ferromagnetic moment. The author mentions further that Erickson established by means of neutron scattering, that the spins of NiF_2 are inclined by 10° to the tetragonal axis, and that Matarrese and Stout have determined the corresponding weak ferromagnetism. It is maintained here, that these results permit the assumption, that the parasitic ferromagnetism occurring at low temperatures can be explained by a variation of the spin angle at these temperatures. At the end of the paper, the author expresses his thankfulness to a number of foreign scientists for their collaboration on this investigation and the management of the National Laboratory in Oakridge for placing samples of ErFeO_3 at his disposal. There are 18 figures, 4 tables and 16 references, none of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

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"Innovators' Movement in Artisans' Cooperatives", P. 4. (UJITOK LAPJA,
Vol. 6, No. 18, Sept. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

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BOZOTHI, M.

"Observing the Innovator Movement at the Ujpest Leather Factory." p. 3
(UJITOK LAPJA. Vol. 6, No. 22, Nov. 1954; Budapest, Hungary.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4,
April 1955, Uncl..

BOZOTHI, M.

"Conference at the Technological Rubber Factory." p. 8 (UJITOK LAPJA.
Vol. 6, No. 22, Nov. 1954; Budapest, Hungary.)

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April 1955, Uncl..

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Innovators of Toyland. p. 6. (UJITOK LAPJA, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 6,
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Where one hundred and fifty truckloads of fondant were made. p. 7., (UJITOK
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BOZOTHI, M.

This year's vintage is treated by new methods. p. 9., (UJITOK LAPJA, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 6, No. 24, Dec. 1954.

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BOZOTHI, M.

Innovators' exhibition and conference of the Children's Wear Factory. p. 10.,
(UJITOK LAPJA, Budapest, Hungary), Vol. 6, No. 24, Dec. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,
May 1955.

BOZOTHI, M.

Rough estimates at Building Enterprise No. 44. p. 8.

Building Enterprise No. 41 leads in innovation competitions. p. 8.

UJITOK LAPJA, Vol. 7, No. 8 April 1955

(Oszagos Talalmanyi Hivatal) Budapest

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1 September, 1956

BOZOTHI, M.

Innovators of the First Hungarian Agricultural Machine Factory for the development of agriculture. p.9.

UJITOK LAPJA (Orszagos Talalmanyi Hivatal) Budapest. Vol 7, no. 11, June 1955.

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BOZOTHI, M.

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Domestic raw materials in the building industry. p. 10.

UNIFOR LAPJA, Budapest, Vol. 7, no. 13, July 1955.

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (MEML), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

BOZOTHI, M.

BOZOTHI, m. Bad example of the innovators (movement at Varpalota, p. 10
Vol. 7, no. 17, Sept. 1955 UJITOK LAPJA (Orszagos Talamanyi Hivatal) Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5 No. 6,
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BOZOTHI, M.

Innovations at the Northern Vehicular Repair Plant. p.9.

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BOZOTSI, N.

The Hungarian "Ikarus 55" motor-bus with rear-engine location. Avt.
trakt.prom. no.2:29-30 Fe '55. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Budapeshtskiy zavod "Ikarus".
(Hungary--Motorbuses)

Bozov, A.A.

PHASE BOOK I EXPLITATION

281

Brzhezyak, Yuriy Davydovich

Pnevmaticheskiye i pnevmogidravlicheskiye zazhimy v prisposobleniyakh (Pneumatic and Pneumohydraulic Clamping-devices in Fixtures) Leningrad, Sudpromiz, 1957. 94 p. 3,500 copies printed. (Nauchno-proizvodstvennyy opyt)

Resp. Ed.: Bozov, A.A.; Ed.: Mishkevich, G.I.; Tech. Ed.: Dvorkovskaya, A.A.

PURPOSE: This brochure is intended for equipment designers, technologists, foremen, and workers in mechanical shops of shipyards and machine-building plants.

COVERAGE: The brochure analyzes designs of air-operated and pneumohydraulic machine-tool fixtures which are either in use or recommended for use under conditions of individual or limited series production. Control

Card 1/5

Pneumatic and Pneumohydraulic Clamping-devices in Fixtures (cont.) ²⁸¹

apparatus, fittings and schematics of drives are described. Some recommendations for construction and exploitation of these fixtures are given. The text is abundantly illustrated with assembly drawings and diagrams; some design data, such as pressures, forces, GOST standards, dimensions and formulas are also supplied. There are 15 Soviet references.

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Pneumatic and Pneumohydraulic Clamping-devices in Fixtures (cont.)²⁸¹

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May 27, 1958

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(Ministerstvo na stroezhiet) Sofia. Vol. 3,
no. 5/6, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of
Congress, Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956

GORDIN, B.L.; BOZOVA, I.V. (Kiyev)

On V.I. Tofimova's article "On further development and improvement
in public catering." Vest.khir. 77 no.11:41-43 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(NUTRITION

in Russia, improvement)